Questions on Medical Conditions in Low-Resource, Low-Income Global Markets

1. What are low resource, low income global markets?

* Economies are divided according to 2012 GNI per capita, calculated using the [World Bank Atlas method](http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/world-bank-atlas-method). The groups are: low income, $1,035 or less; lower middle income, $1,036 - $4,085; upper middle income, $4,086 - $12,615; and high income, $12,616 or more.
* Around the world, 1.7 billion people lack access to essential medicines, in many cases drugs that could save their lives. Many more face immense difficulties when in need of treatment. For example, specialists may be long distances away, while health care providers (HCPs) in close proximity are poorly skilled.
* The WHO estimates that approximately 1.7 billion people lack access to essential medicines. It defines essential medicines as “those that satisfy the priority health care needs of the population”. For example, in India and Africa, 50% or more of the population does not have regular access to essential medicines. In Uganda, only about 55% of the medicines deemed essential, such as drugs to treat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, cancer and diabetes, can be found in free health facilities.

2. What are the low-income countries around the world?

* Afghanistan
* Bangladesh
* Benin
* Burkina Faso
* Burundi
* Cambodia
* Central African Republic
* Chad
* Comoros
* Congo, Dem. Rep.
* Eritrea
* Ethiopia
* Gambia, The
* Guinea
* Guinea-Bissau
* Haiti
* Kenya
* Korea, Dem. Rep.
* Kyrgyz Republic
* Liberia
* Madagascar
* Malawi
* Mali
* Mauritania
* Mozambique
* Myanmar
* Nepal
* Niger
* Rwanda
* Sierra Leone
* Somalia
* Tajikistan
* Tanzania
* Togo
* Uganda
* Zimbabwe

3. What is the cause of low income markets?

* Places may have low resources because of climate
* May be difficult to import resources because of location
* May lack care providers
* Insufficient education and leadership

4. What are health conditions in India?

* Poverty leads to citizens being unable to provide their families with proper health care.
* The average poor household in rural India allocates up to 2.9% of its annual expenditure to health.

Large population makes it difficult for the GDP to cover everyone’s health care